WE CAN

MAKE BEET SUGAR. It is a Great Industry which ton, as yet, makes 165 pounds of farmers who grow bests, and they realize cheap abroad. The problem with us is that is threatened.

between 5 and 8 cent Sugar.

article is not intended to interfere with share of the total, the beligerents. Mr. Glen has the patratic American side of the question, he adversary being in the role of the pessimist, exidently seeking to do what he can do deter capitalists investing in the bestaugar industry, and his effort is likewise calculated to have Congress undo its legislative work of 1800 in behalf of the production of domestic augar. It serves no purpose to say, as Mr, Davis, that "all forms of production that will afford profitable employment to labor and capital should recieve active and efficient encouragement" when he surrenders the balance of his article of over three columns to a labored effort to invest in the business, and that it is bern of protection, without which, or its equivalent, the domestic production of both cane and beet sugar must perish. The fact that cabitalists have already invested between three and four millions his total night be \$25. Land, which of dollars in the beet sugar industry in plants, as much more perhaps in land, and vast sums in educating the farmers dustry with many millions of investment is interlocked with the best sugar satisfied with the existing condition, and sufficient government encouragement. seems to cut no figure with Mr. Davis.

ANSWER EROUGH.

well paid labor is in the field doing its ralist crop out on all sides. share in the good work; that both capitallabor and consumer are co operating is alone full answer to over three columns of critism offered the public in the Sun. doubtedly is that the sugar industry here should survive and advance to full measure of success, without a bounty or any other form of encouragement or protection. That is beyond all doubt the milk in the cocoanut,

But why ignore what our foreign augar rivals have been and are doing to protect and foster the beet sugar industry? With labor costing from three to four

times as much here as abroad it the best field, why ask our enterprising and yeuturesom : people to do more than is done abroad? And so, too, our sugar factories pay (6 a ton for beets as against \$3.40 to \$1.20 abroad. Another important consideration working against our sugar called the "by products" of the best tariff in Russia is from 3% to 4 8-9 cents more than is called for. sugar industry are almost a dead loss to a pound; in Belgium from 436 to 516 the manufacturer at present, and of very material financial concern to our rivals ninoud. The beet pulpabroad is extensively fed to cattle, and is worth from 21 to \$1.25 a ton there, while here it is largely given away, our farmers not yet fully appreciating its value. Abroad the potash salts and lime cake used for fertilizing is also a source of revenue, while here it is, an yet, an item of expense as it must be hauled away from the factory. So that we have against us as factors to the cheaper production of 1890 was \$20,000,000? man these several elements, viz , labor price of beets and the "by product" consideration. A little time for educat- best sugar product of Germany rose the first outlay is heavy. It costs thou- corn value. Our foreign sugar cost up as it can be turned out in Europe? We non is all that is necessary to equalize from 186,442 tons in 1871 to over 1,213,630 sands of dollars to product a pound of nearly one eight of our total expects; products of well everything except labor, and Yankeeen- tons in 1890. Why are these facts studterprise, cheaper lands, better soil and lously ignored by men who essay is better ... haste will avercome that if the write on the subject of this new industry persimilate and free traders will only let by those who profess to be fair and the industry slone. Certain it is that at sincere and who pretend to favor "the the very outset of this new and important active and efficient encouragement of all nat anal agricultiral industry, the promotion of production that will afford in the rement, or, worse than all, capital?" How can we expect results present, manufacture sugar as cheaply then overtook augar experimenters. the federal Circuit Court of Appeals of

the bounty from 14 to 2 cents per pound under the present policy. They know Because on sugar shipped out from the is paid to the manufacturer, but he in that they pay a tax or a bounty on only turn pays a very liberal thereof it to the one tenth of the sugar communed in this while at home-in Germany- a tax is esides making a total of \$10.72 as the and consumed buts. They understand THAT RAID MUST CEASE. So that the manufacturer about divides the total with the farmer, which gives the latter about one-half of the bounty. A recently published article on this and we do not care, just yet, to reduce

OTHER CONSIDERATION

There are other considerations of some mportance to the best sugar farmers, chance to cheat him by barter and trade. per bushel for it, he in turn is happy. them. giving him \$12.50, from which he must deduct labor. If he should feed it up.

WHAT IS DONE ABROAD. Are our pessimistic friends who talk against the sugar industry aware of the theo y that the law gives money to which would cost the people from \$56, mancial and legislative efforts made in The real objective in Mr. Davis'drochure France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, must look at the object of the statute. The question whether we shall ex-Russia and Belgium for half a century which is for the general good of all the change a ten million tax policy for a 1332 to attain the results there reached? In people and the national welfare: to keep sixty million tax policy is the real issue that record to be obligated in consider—millions of rold, or its equivalent, at looking at it from a financial standardio of the real issue. ing the question here? Are the opponents of our sugar policy aware that from and finally render us dependent on no Shall the people pay 8 cents per pound Stop the raid on the sugar policy-enbounty of from 2 to 2% cents per pound and that this policy in some form, has been the policy of all European beet dant upon the main object sought to be that the tariff on sugar in Circurany is tax) from 3.2-11 to 4 3.11 cents? Are all these facts to be overlooked in order to arrive at the one-evidently wished for-result that we cannot make sugar as cheaply as they do abroad, wherea century marks the progress of the beet angar industry? Are our pessimistic cien is aware that Germany paid out in export bounty from 1876 to 1890 the vnormous sum of \$220,652,647 and that the average of this bounty from 1880 to

WHAT IT DID IN GERMANY

the total amount recieved for a ton of not ask it. They realize that they have any civilized nation in the world except mgar, It is true under the law of 1800 been paying much less for their sugar England, although the difference there he best grower for the raw material country, and that one-half of that tax levied on sugar for home consumption, The farmer recieves so a ton for his beets, or Bounty goes into the packets of the This makes sugar dear in Germany and ingar on the average, for which the that under the old "lariff tax" policy to obtain our own angar from our own manufacturer recieves, say 416 cents per they paid two cents or more a peated on soil, and become independent of the sound, or \$7,42 and, 2 cents bounty the whole amount of the angar imported world for it as our protective policy has

Without the bounty the factory could only pay about \$3.35 for a ton of beets. only pay about \$3.35 for a tou of beets, the old law, while under the present never heatates to take mirantage herque stion in The New York Press from our farmers to the condition of men policy they have paid in bounty taxes self of all at ner command. Her policy the pon of Mr. Glen is met with an abroad engaged in the field in this inattempt at a reply by Mr. Davis in New dustry. Considering the difference in Sugar they have probably sayed enough she would gladly avait become of the Nork San of October 22. There is no amounts paid out to produce the 165 question that Mr. Glen is abundantly pounds with taxes, and insurance on the bounty for hearly the whole time it able to rout his opponent; and this the plant, the farmer reaps the larger from the World's Columbian Expectation that Mr. Glen is abundantly pointed with taxes, and instantion of the plant, the farmer reaps the larger from the World's Columbian Expectation of the plant, the total adverting to this industry and the farmers, well says.

They are practical, common pense people, who have good jungement and sugar lands and our climate, no amount The business diversifies our agricultural know what they are talking about, of protection requisite to attain success industries, increases the value of our Their opinions and bless are worthy, of would be wanting. She is for the nar lands, excludes middlemen, increases consideration. Among them all it was row free trade policy only when it is for the profits of the intelligent farmer in my personal good fortune to hear no her interest-after her industries are several ways; first bis average crop is works of opposition, but rather a gener fully established and because she has about 15 tons to the acre, which at \$5. ons meed of encouragement to the angas cheap labor. per ton gives him \$75 in cash, with no industry and a ready acquiescence in the justness of its stimulus by the bounty Che average cost of producing an acre of see as to know the cost of the several beets will not run beyond \$40, giving a items, and to keep account of them have man \$35, profit. The farmer who can readily come to understand that the raise 30 bushels of wheat to the acre is little share they severally have in payhappy, and happier still if he can realize ing the bounty is many times compenprove that capitalists cannot safely \$1 per bushel for it, from which must be sated by the reduced price of the sugar deducted his labor. If a farmer in the they consume. It is a matter shreetly wrong to support it with the bounty West can raise an average of 50 busitels affecting their own interests, and in of corn to the acre, and obtain 25 cents being just to the sugar producers they find an ample generosity is extended to

No; the American people are too just near the Norfolk sugar factory in Keb and generous to demand that our capital raska, was worth from \$10 to \$25 per and our labor contend against any such acre before the erection of the factory, odds. The trouble is that our people do to grow the raw material, made con is now worth from \$60 to \$100-in fact, not understand the real object of the try is concerned it would appear that tracts on the faith of the law extending it cannot be purchased at any reasonable American sugar policy engraited in the it cannot be purchased at any reasonable. American sugar policy engralted in the the latter question can be answered in figure. The pulp from the best is a act of 1800 to remain until 1905. They the affirmative. The following figures able sums to enlighten the public mind very important item for the farmer who have been imposed upon. They have tend to establish this. Or ends to show to the wisdom of our policy, and the fattens cattle. This tends to increase peen told that the bounty form of pro that because of our present policy but national importance and beneficence of our meat supply and decrease its cost. tection is money paid to a class; taxathe good work; that the came sugar inthis has become a very serious matter tion to enrich a few at the expense of city agreements with Space (Cuba) and for the consideration of the middle the many; that the present policy is Brazil, Germany has almost lost our classes. The beet sugar industry is one unconstitutional and should be repealed country for a market for sugar. industry; that capitalists and labor are which calls for increased intelligence In every form possible has this raid on among our farmers in the handling of this new industry gone on; capitalists that all would be stricken down without soil, and a good beet crop signifies a have been deterred from investing, and great gala in the rotation of crops to the public has been saturated with atwhich beet lands are put at intervals, tacks in various forms. It seems about Look in whatever direction you will and time for true Americans to assert them-The fact that capitalists have invested the advantages of the beet sugar indus- selves against these assassins. The and are willing to invest more, and that try to the country and to the agricultus sugar power abroad may have their accret agents here, but sooner or later on sugar, even while export bounties, fostered it down to 1867. It is just as they will come to grief. Criticism of and tariffs also, is the policy abroad, well to note the increase in our best our present sugar policy and threats of means the total destruction of our caue sugar has been as evidence of its units repeal seem to be generally based on and beet sugar industry, or the reim- douted success. a class, but such is not its purpose. We 000,000 to \$65,000,000 per annum. millions of gold, or its equivalent, at looking at it from a financial standpoint, home; insure a product at lower cost, independent of everyother consideration 1863 1863, Germany to stimulate the other nation for sugar. If it happens again for their sugar, or only a and 6 as acted for a stated period (1905) for a wise beet sugar industry paid an export that money is paid to those who risk at present? The average per capita purpose; les Cougress keep its hands off sugar prolifer; cornteled for muly accomplished. When the result is he saves about 2 cents a pound or \$6.30 ington, Virginia, Colorado, South Caroreached the incident attached will cease a year on his sugar bill. policy is yet maintained in a modified, to operate and a bounty will no longer. Then, too, there is this consideration Utab, and California. A systematic

A BOUNTY IS NECESSARY.

raw material. Unlike wheat or corn, it miles in length. courage a larger supply by any reason- at home. able means in our power. Very moderate capital is required to raise the ordin-

In view of the policy of our sugar and dairy products. rivals, upon what ground should our We exported of cotton \$290,712,505. business men and our farmers and plan-ters be asked to contend with them which was less than three times the without a corresponding amount of cost to us of foreign sugar, bounty, tariff or protection in some

The farmers get about 50 per cent of and bounty? The American people do sugar with us is cheaper to-day than in fall in the production of sugar. continent an export bounty is paid, rendered us independent of the world cause of the climate and soil. England climate. Her subjects now are seeking even shipping some augur—the product of cheap labor-from Hong Kong. No narrow presimistic policy governs here. With our opportunity, our area of cheap

The effort of the demogogue among ur people has been to have it appear that we could as well give the bounty form of protection to corn, wheat or oats as to sugar. The fact is that augar has always been regarded as an exceptional agricultural product; so recognized the world over. Ever since Napoleon subsidized this industry with money, exemption from taxation and bounties in some form sugar has received the closest attention of the civilized world. We have of wheat, corn and oats for export;

The question whether Europe has reached her limit of production is not so important. The more important question is has she reached the limit of prostable production. So tar as this coun-

2.1	e freeze and	
	/W# ;	
1830-	-rrom Cubs, value	\$30,000,000
1892-	From Cuba, value	60,000,000
1700	From Brazil, value	1,400,000
1892	From Brazil, value	4,466,500
1820	From Germany value	1/1,000,000
1892	From Germany: value	4,804,90
The Late	IT MEANS DESTRUCTION	

The proposition to repeal the bounty

consumption of sugar is 63 pounds, and of a law to the duration of which it has

if reduced form? And are they aware be necestary. We build a navy for the involved in the domestic industry. It effort, semi-political in character, has protection of our cities, for the national requires a large amount of coal, coke, been made for two years, in and out of from 1 1-7 to 31, cents per pound; in welfare, paying not only the cost of the limestone, charcoal, barrels, sacks, etc., Congress, to make the bounty law odious France from 6.1-11 on colonist to 7 cents vessels to Mr. Cramp, but royalties, and this utilizes considerable labor. It and it has resulted in keeping millions

WHAT IT MEANS.

The result of this policy was that the ary agricultural crop; but with sugar to Europe for sugar as we exported of can produce sugar as cheaply, at present. sugar-only a few to produce a bushed and within twenty-nine millions of se valabilished industries—as cheaply as in much of our total exports of beef, hogs Europe, allowances being made for in-

ten should not be met with reciniance. profitable employment to labor and jorm? No one argues that we can, at and 1871 and cite the failures which the length of time promised. And yet repeal of the law involving a breach of from a free trade policy in the sugar as it is produced abroad. We do not We all know the reason for non-success. Louisians has decided that the law of business when our rivals give free play care to bring our labor down to the plane at that tome. It is sufficient to know 1890 is a contract. Upon the promise Lehi City, to the dual policy abroad, to both tariff of coolies, seria or paupers. And yet now that we have passed the experimen-

dimate, the capital, the disposition, the energy and the skill to make our own mgar, and nothing will prevent its saceem except adverse (r destructive legislation. It can be truthfully said however, that if there is one obstacle more than another that stands in the oad to the complete triumph of the best sugar industry in the United States, is the pessimist, who starts out with the patrotic assertion that "all forms o production that will afford profitable employment for labor and capital should recieve active and efficient encourage ment," and then proceeds in three o more columns to the work of trying to lemonstrate that we cannot hope to make beet production a success here because of the poorer paid labor element abroad. And yet upon that, and that alone, to a very great extent, has our great American policy of protection for iome industries successfully rested. Eliminate that, strike down the the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Davis is brobaly correct,

Is It Wise? The real question involved is, Is it

Costitution the fathers of the Republic considered it prodent and the part of wisdom to protect home industry in order to keep our money or its equivalent at home, and to render us as a nation independent of the world for the great necessaries of life, as well as for articles for national defense. That policy had no opponents until the thought she discovered that the effect of that policy was not her selfish intrest and thereafter, when the tariff had drifted into politices, the old McDuffie nullification policy of a tariff for revenue of the matters to which it was applied, and oblivious of the effect on the national welfare. Cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo and sugar, the great agricultural staples of the South, were always highly pro was enriched. The theory that the North has recieved the full and antire benefit of this great policy that appeals to the agricultural intrest and to labor with such force, is a great mistake. The South has had ber full share. In the very first tariff act that was enacted under the Constitution, cotton recleved three cents per pound protection, and results proved its wisdom. It needs me now against growing imports from Egypt and Peru. And yet, cotton was a , not an established industry. It had not gained as much of a footing as beet augar has in our day. Cotton growing in fact had hardly been entered up on. It was regarded as purely experimental, and it was not even a manuf-

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE U. S. 2,800 tons 0,400 tons 12,855 tons

STOP THE RAID. And this was from only six factories

on sugar from rival European countries bounties and allowances are given him if elso increases railroad freights. For of dollars from being invested in the manufactures, as yet, is this, and it goes actually prohibitory? And that the bounties and allowances are given him it instance, at the Chino (Cal.) factory, in beet sugar industry, and in the cane bis chips make a knot or more an hour September of the present year, the total sugar industry as well. To-day millions in and out freight was 15,911,159 pounds of capital can be commanded, and it almost all of which was sugar product or stands ready to erect factories at Muscamaterial for its production. This signi- time and Sionx City, Iowa, probably at Sugar is a manufactured product, not fies 796 car loads or a solid train five Lincoln and Omahs, in Nebraska at San Diego Ausheim and Westminister requires the investment of large capital. Few realise the full significance or in California, and in Spokana in Wash, and great skill is requisite at all points, importance of producing our own sugar. ington. It awaits with anxiety the action and great skill is requisite at all points, not only in the successful production of the raw material but in producing the \$108,1.25,888, and we sent abroad for the time specified; will it, in pursuance manufactured product as well; and yet sugar \$105,728,216. In other words, it of ignorant theories, and a promise of if we produced of wheat only one tenth took nearly all our wheat exports to political convention, strike down the of the home demand, it would be wise, cancel our indebtedness for angar, when works already in operation, and deter prudent, economical and humane to ea- we can just as well produce our supply millions from investment, only to com-

> for all future time? We sent nearly seven times as much Is is to be reasonably expected that we reased cost of labor, and we will soon Leable te say the same of sugar. If his is not so, why not, pray?

> No mention has been made of the main obligation resting upon Congress It profits nothing to go back to 1839 to maintain the present sugar law for (Continued on page 4.)

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protection which sugar has always had which it has now, here and abroad, and * LONGER.

wise, under existing condition, to send over one hundred millions abroad for sugar annually? At the inception of the RIP AND TEAR.

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